



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE,
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Sts.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM DULER.

[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

[Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

To the Public.

The announcement made in this paper, November 28, 1853, by the (then) editor, Mr. Spies, that "Money due the establishment can be paid to Andrew J. Rhey," is incorrect; the contract between Mr. Spies and myself to that effect being rescinded. All indebtedness to the *Democrat & Sentinel*, since their consolidation, August 11, 1853, will be paid to the present editors and proprietors, Messrs. White & Devine.

A. J. RHEY.

Ebensburg, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1853.

The President's Message.

We have been reading the messages of Presidents for some years past, and we periodically come to our notice, but we have seldom traversed column after column of those usually lengthy documents, with as much pleasure, profit and democratic pride, as the late production of our Yankee President, Franklin Pierce, has afforded us.

With characteristic ingenuity, he has improved the old pattern, and while he retains in his, the main substantial features of the old and similar papers of his predecessors, he gives an easy grace to the sentiment, and polish to the style, which add to our admiration of the statesman the fascinations of the scholar.

In alluding to the general interest manifested by the people at the assembling of each succeeding Congress, he pays a merited compliment to the intelligence of our nation (the truth of which we may all make a matter of congratulation) that, that interest is "inappreciable from an inquiring, self governing community."

The President, with great propriety, adopts the example of his forerunners, and alludes with beauty and reverence to the abundant cause, which we, as a nation, have, for thankfulness and adoration to the supreme ruler of all.

Men of callous hearts and wicked and immoral practices, may, it is true, write very christian paragraphs; and the lover of truth—the pure in heart can appreciate them, and be edified by them, as if an angel spoke. But we are not all so ready, to take good from a source for which we feel indifference, and are perhaps too apt to call in question the character of the preacher. How gratifying, in the case in hand, to know, that he, whose precepts we so much approve, and which are only the fruit of a mind chastened by severe Providence, and imbued with grace, is the humble and consistent practitioner of his faith.

Mr. Pierce adds encomium to the fundamental principles of absolute religious toleration, and from his high, and now unqualifiedly independent position, brings to naught and scatters the assertions of his foes, who, before his election, strove to identify him with puritanical persecution, and soul-pinching liberality.

After discussing with becoming care the various topics of foreign interest, the President lays before us, concisely and yet fully, the condition of our own affairs. The financial policy (a democratic creation) which has withstood the attacks of our political adversaries until its workings have overflowed the treasury with the splendid sum of thirty odd millions of dollars, and silenced all national objections, will meet with no radical changes at the hands of the chief executive and his supporters. American policy, in State and individual practice, is, to pay debt when accumulated, and by a just economy, avoid it.

To be closed.—Col. Lytle has declared his determination to close the Mountain House on the 15th of next month. This will be "sad and solemn" news to some. We did hear that it was the intention to run passengers over the new road by that time, but then again we hear that it cannot be accomplished before the 20th. If such is the fact, and the new Altoona Hotel is not completed, the passengers must lay in a stock of bologna and crackers at each end of the road. —Standard.

THE PRESS IN DANGER.—Garrison, the Abolitionist, has just returned from a visit to the West, and appears to be particularly incensed against the newspaper press. He says: "We have been in the editorial harness for more than a quarter of a century, and during that period have had every facility to ascertain the character of the American press, in regard to every reform that has struggled for the ascendancy during that period; and we soberly aver as our conviction, that a majority of the proprietors and editors of public journals more justly deserve a place in the penitentiaries of the land, than the inmates of those places generally. No felons are more lost to shame; no liars are so unscrupulous; no calumniators are so malignant and satanic."

A TYPO IN LUCK.—The Editor of the *Sentinel*, published at Selma, Alabama, wants information of James K. Stephens, a practical *Printer*, who left Wetumpka about the 20th of July last, and requests the Press to "pass around this notice, and confer a favor upon a Type in Luck."

ed in the light of the original compact. He takes for his guide the wisdom of past experience, without any narrow reference to the giant strides of reform, or timid disregard of the wants of an amazingly progressive age. True to the confidence reposed in him by North, South, East and West; the burden of his patriotism seems to be, the glory of our ENVIRED EMPIRE. The message concludes with a neat and touching notice of the demise of Mr. King, Vice President, before the shouts of triumph, announcing his promotion to still higher honors, had ceased to break upon the shores of the land he loved so well, and in which, with tottering steps, he sought and found a grave.

Next Canal Commissioner.

We this week hoist, as the next Democratic candidate for the above office, the name of Col. Mott, of Pike county.

We do so in obedience to public sentiment in this section. He is still, as he was last spring, the choice of our democracy. He has now, for the third time been presented by the democracy of the tenth Legion; twice have their claims been disregarded; as a matter of policy, leaving simple justice out of the question, we do not think it safe to turn our backs on Mott, like that of Gov. Bigler's as a foregone conclusion.

Dead Beat.

We will say to the Greensburg "Argus," that although we are "high-larnt" individuals, and brag of it, still the double stave of hieroglyphics which he sent us this week, is ahead of our time—it is a nut which we cannot crack. If he will send us a copy printed in any known language, we will read it with profit and pleasure. This last number was printed in a language which has certainly not yet been discovered.

Clerk of the Senate.

This subject is now undergoing discussion in the papers; the names of Gen. Joseph Y. James, of Warren county, and of O. Barrett, of the Harrisburg Keystones, have been mentioned; they are both good men.

We also observe communications in the Pittsburgh Union, for and against the claims of Maj. Thomas A. Maguire, of Blair county.

The little homoeopathic dose which we last week administered to the "Alleghenian," has worked like a charm; we hope that the patients will now improve, although the danger is by no means past, the system still being horribly bilious, with a marked tendency to inflammation and excitement; another bleeding may yet be necessary.

The communication signed "Senex," from an influential Democrat, is worthy of attention. Gen. Humphreys' claims will be very strongly pressed this winter; the Cambria democracy ought to make that point if possible.

We clip the following from the Standard: we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Schellhorn; he is an artist possessing ingenuity and taste, and is deserving of all patronage.

VIEW OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.—We looked at Mr. Schellhorn's rough etching of a view of Hollidaysburg, a day or two ago. It was taken at Chimney Rocks, and is a very faithful representation of all the town—its streets, alleys, houses, churches, &c. Mr. S. is now putting the finishing touches to it, after which he will take it to Philadelphia and have it lithographed. It is his intention to issue some two or three hundred copies, which he will sell at \$1 each. Of course, every body will take one.

Election of Public Printer.

Gen. Armstrong, of the Washington Union, was elected, on Wednesday last, Public Printer, for the House of Representatives, by the following vote:

Armstrong, (Union)	128
Gales, (Intel.)	64
Tucker, (Sentinel)	10
Scatterling,	7

Amongst the votes for Tucker we see the name of Mr. Witte, of this State.

Election of Chaplains.

Rev. Henry Slicer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chaplain to the Senate.

Rev. William H. Millburn, of the same church, Chaplain to the House. The latter gentleman is nearly blind, but is withal a graceful and eloquent pulpit orator.

The Senate has confirmed the following Presidential appointments, viz:—John Y. Mason, Minister to France; Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia; and Robert M. McLane, Minister to China.

The President has appointed A. E. Leaman Superintendent of the Public Buildings.

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State Treasurer.

FOR THE "DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL."

Gentlemen:—Rotation in office being a well recognized feature in the democratic creed, and acknowledged to be eminently useful in its tendency, I respectfully beg leave to suggest the name of JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Esq., of Allegheny County, in connection with the office of State Treasurer. The present incumbent of the office, Gen. JOHN M. BICKEL, has held the office for four years, and has discharged the duties with acknowledged ability and integrity. It is understood that he does not desire a reelection, and it therefore behooves the democratic party or any one of its members, to name some gentleman as his successor.

It is not necessary for the author of this communication, to enter into a detailed statement of the claims of John B. Guthrie, for that or any other office in the gift of the representatives of the people. That he is an honest man, all who know him cheerfully testify; that he is fully competent for an honest and able discharge of the responsible duties of the office of State Treasurer, is equally certain, and when I say that John B. Guthrie is an honest man, I merely pay him a compliment that will be endorsed to its full extent by the Mayor of the Whig City of Pittsburgh on account of his well known integrity, and discharged the duties of the office with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the second City of the Commonwealth.

In addition to his very excellent personal character, he has always been known as a consistent and orthodox democrat, true under all circumstances, and on all occasions, faithful as the needle to the pole.

As a Western democrat I present his name to the democratic members of the Legislature, and ask at their hands a fair and honest investigation of his claims, not because he is a better democrat than others whose names will be submitted to the caucus, but that his whole public career presents as full and perfect a record of his devotion to democratic principles, its cause and its candidates, as that of any other man in the Commonwealth. I believe him to be fortunate in his position; equally so in his claims upon the gratitude of his party, and very certain that he will prove himself fully competent for all the emergencies of the office.

CAMBRIA.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. Editors:—The name of Gen. JOHN HUMPHREYS, of Cambria county, will be submitted to the House of Representatives, of this State, at the approaching session, for the situation of SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. His great worth and steadfast course as a Democrat, connected with the distinguished services he rendered the Nation in the late war with Mexico, entitle him to the favorable consideration of the members of the Legislature; who, in selecting him, would give to the House a valuable and efficient officer, and in a measure satisfy the debt of gratitude, due this district, for its successful effort in the late campaign to redeem the Senate of the State.

SENECA.

Col. Henry S. Mott.

As this gentleman's name is now again prominently before the Democratic party of this State, as its next standard bearer for the office of Canal Commissioner, it may not be amiss to say a word or two as to his past history, that the public may know who and what he is.

His father, Edward Mott, Jr., Esq., a gentleman of talents and education, was a respectable member of the Bar, at this place, whence he removed to Pike county, shortly after its organization, where he resided up to the time of his death. Whilst residing here he married the daughter of Gen. Henry Spring, who filled the office of Sheriff of this county before the commencement of the present century and from 1800 to 1821 the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts. In 1814 Gen. Spring commanded the Brigade of volunteers and militia, called from this region of country to camp Marcus Hook. Col. Henry Spring Mott, was born in Easton and removed, when a child, with his father's family, to Milford, Pike county, where he was reared and has ever since lived. In 1838 he was elected Sheriff of Pike County but Governor Ritzner refused to commission him, for no other reason but because he was a prominent and steadfast Democrat, and commissioned the next highest on the returns. In January, 1839, Governor Porter appointed him Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts and Recorder of Pike County, to which offices he was elected by the people, in the fall of the same year and re-elected in 1842. In 1845 he declined being a candidate for re-election. In 1851 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this State, from Pike and Monroe counties and re-elected in 1852—on both occasions without opposition. On the expiration of two years service he declined being a candidate.

As Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, Register, &c., Col. Mott has had few, if any superiors. He discharged the duties of the offices promptly, efficiently and personally, and few counties can show cleaner or more accurate records than those kept by him. As a member of the House of Representatives he was distinguished by his business talents and unobtrusive worth. He seldom troubled the House with speeches, but when he did speak it was always to the point. On the committees he was known for his working talents and untiring devotion to business. From his familiarity with the forms of transacting business, he was calculated to be exceedingly useful, and he was therefore kept at work. He served on his full share of committees, both sessions, the latter as chairman of an important one, besides being a member of others.

He is as modest and unobtrusive as he is talented and industrious. He made many friends during his legislative career, and was thus prominently before the public, in 1853, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. In the convention held that year he received a highly respectable vote, being the next highest candidate to the office selected. On Mr. Forsyth's being nominated, the friends of Col. Mott, like good Democrats, heartily supported the nomination made.

The "Tenth Legion" has again brought his name before the party and the public and will live and die by him. We think the signs of the times show that at the next March Convention he will be nominated almost by acclamation. He is honest and true as steel. He is able and capable, and why should we not for once, have a candidate, thus qualified, from this part of the State, that rolls up her Democratic majorities? To the Democratic party of the State we appeal for an answer.—*Eastern Sentinel*.

Publication of the Laws.

A number of our Pennsylvania exchanges have given favorable responses to our articles advocating the publication of the laws of this State in two or more of the papers of each county. From the unanimity of sentiment thus far expressed, we are induced to believe that the subject will have its due weight with the representatives of the people, and that the useless and expensive custom of publishing the laws in pamphlet form will be abandoned. This mode has fallen far short of subserving the purpose intended by those who authorized it. Every year the State pays thousands of dollars for pamphlet law printing, and our citizens have long regarded the expense as one without consideration. The contractor does the work in whatever time may suit his convenience, receives his pay, and a few copies are forwarded to the several counties, from eight to twelve months after the laws were passed by the Legislature. In speaking of this system, the *Erie Observer* says:

"It is a curious one, and one which has been fully tested, and if there is a man who has the hardihood to say that it has not proved a failure—an entire and complete failure for all the purposes intended—we should like to see him. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been extracted from the pockets of the people to pay for the publication of these laws, and yet how many of those who it was intended to enlighten with them, have ever seen them?"

The Washington *Examiner* gives several good reasons why the newspaper mode of publication should be adopted. It says that the laws of the last session of the Legislature have not yet been received in Washington county. This fact of itself should be sufficient to convince our law-makers of the importance, the necessity of the change. In a short time, a new session will commence, and new laws be enacted for the government of our people, before they have an opportunity of knowing how many or how great have been their legal sins for the last year. This is a crying wrong, and must be redressed, and we hope that every press in the State will speak out plainly and freely on the subject. Some change is demanded by the interests of the people, and if any better than the one we have suggested can be advanced, we shall be happy to announce and endorse it.—*Pitts. Union*.

A Worthy Ally.

A certain Mr. Drum, member of Congress from Indiana county, has been bracing himself up to play a tune to the flogging of the inimitable but obscure Merriman. A worthy ally—but for what reason we know not. Mr. Drum is out in a long letter in which he rattles away at the Canal Commissioners quite fiercely, and charges them with all manner of frauds; but as usual, he produces no proof to substantiate these oft exploded charges. What induces Mr. Drum to play second fiddle to Merriman is shrouded in mystery—whether he was one of the secret partners of Merriman & Co., who tried to chuzzle the Commonwealth out of an enormous amount of money by taking large contracts on the new Portage Road, or whether he was disappointed in getting a full pull single handed, we do not know—but we do know that he has made a mummy of himself by repeating charges for some sinister end or other, that a majority of forty thousand of the people of Pennsylvania put their seal of condemnation and unbelief upon but a few months ago. He has chalked out his course—we predict for him a tattoo that will surprise him should he ever come up before the people of his district for a second term.—*Dem. Standard*.

The New Year, 1854.

On the first of January next, "Gleason's Pictorial" will commence its sixth volume, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the "Pictorial" has purchased the entire good-will of Barham's New York "Illustrated News," and has merged that journal in the "Pictorial," the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Gleason's Pictorial" as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the "Pictorial" will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

The pages of "Gleason's Pictorial" will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principle ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty-four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—and forming a mammoth weekly paper of sixteen octavo pages.

TERMS:—Three dollars per annum. Published every Saturday, by E. Gleason, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

ALL A HOAX.—The martyrdom of a little Norwegian boy named Iversen at Chicago, for refusing to steal, turns out to be a hoax, and akin to the "pious frauds" chronicled among the superstitions of old. A boy of this name, however, was drowned, and a jury of his own countrymen mostly decided that his death was purely accidental. We derive these facts from the Chicago Tribune. The sum of \$1,200 had been collected to build a monument to the supposed martyr.

In another column will be found a call for the State Teachers Association, to be held in Lancaster, Tuesday December 27, 1853.

XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Shields introduced a bill authorizing Illinois to select the residue of certain lands granted to that State in 1827 to aid in the construction of canals.

Mr. Seward made a motion that all the papers on file relating to the Nicaragua ship canal be referred to the Committee on Commerce. Adopted.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill granting land to Louisiana and Mississippi for railroad purposes.

Mr. Badger introduced a resolution authorizing committees to employ clerks.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of having the United States statutes revised and corrected. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter presented credentials of Mr. Clay, Senator elect from Alabama, who appeared and was sworn in.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill to organize the territory of Nebraska. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Benton stated that by courtesy he was appointed chairman of the Military Committee, but while he was willing to serve on the Committee, he felt it inconvenient to discharge the duties of that post. Therefore he had declined, and a Committee had appointed Mr. Bissel chairman.

Mr. Norton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to report a bill, as soon as practicable, for the completion of the public works, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bissel introduced a bill making grants of land to the States and Territories for the benefit of indigent sane. Referred.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, introduced a bill extending the benefit of the Pension Laws to all persons serving in the late war with Great Britain and the Indian wars.

Mr. Kern introduced the Homestead Bill; also a similar bill was presented by Messrs. Dayson and Grow.

Numerous bills were presented, granting lands for Railroads.

Mr. Boyce offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the large and increasing surplus in the Treasury, the duties on imports should be so reduced as to raise such revenue as may be necessary for an economical administration of government, and that the duties should be so imposed as to equalize as much as possible the burdens of taxation to all classes and sections, and to insure the abstraction from the pockets of the people as little as possible, over and above what is paid into the Treasury. Laid over.

Mr. Ingersoll submitted a resolution, calling on the President for the correspondence between this and the Spanish Government relative to the seizure and imprisonment and cruel treatment of Capt. Beecher and crew, of the schooner North Carolina, at Porto Rico, some three years since, for which no redress has yet been had.

Great Fire in New York.

The Establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers and other Buildings destroyed—Loss \$1,000,000.

New York, Dec. 10, P. M.

At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the City Hall bell sounded an alarm of fire for the Seventh District, which proved to be at the immense book establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, which is located at Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86 and 88 Cliff street, and extends through to Pearl st., occupying the same number of buildings, viz: Nos. 325, 327, 329, 331, and 333, two of which were just erected, and were being finished off.—The origin of the fire was owing to the instantaneous explosion of some camphine fluid, in a small room on the upper story of one of the buildings, which was used for the purpose of washing the rollers. The flames burst through the partitions with great fury, and swept in all directions of the rooms, from building to building, until five of them were entirely enveloped in flames. The alarm and panic was terrific among the male and female operatives, who barely had time to fly for safety, and many of the girls found no other means of egress except from the upper story windows by the firemen's ladders.

As the fire appeared perfectly uncontrollable, and kept increasing with great rapidity, the general alarm of fire was given by the fire bells, and the firemen were quickly increased.

There was great anxiety to know whether the employees of the establishment were safe.

In the various departments there were some five or six hundred men and women employed. There were two young ladies rescued from the flames, with severe burns about their arms and breasts. They were taken to a drug store in Pearl street, and carefully attended to.

The injuries will probably not prove fatal. The flames having raged fiercely for about a quarter of an hour, it was thought they could be deadened in time to save a portion of the establishment.

The fire became more and more furious, and it was out of human power to check the flames that were sweeping all before them through the solid block from Cliff to Pearl street.

The whole of Harpers' establishment is gone—presses, machinery, stock and everything—the loss to the firm cannot be less than \$500,000.

Next to Harpers', on Cliff st., is Doherty's and factory, containing a paper stock of \$500,000. Sixteen buildings in all were destroyed.

After burning southward, (in consequence of the breeze blowing from the north-west,) the wind changed and stayed the progress of the fire toward Frankfort street. Blowing slightly from the southward, the flames were confined to the buildings already on fire, and did not spread further. In the meanwhile three or four houses opposite Harpers', in Cliff street, had caught fire. Efforts were made to restrain the further spread of the conflagration in this quarter, and they were happily confined to those houses. They were totally destroyed.

The firemen have worked nobly. The walls have fallen in several places. The whole of Harpers' is down. No lives have been lost so far as heard from.

Nearly all the Insurance Companies in this city will lose more or less by this conflagration.

The fire is a dreadful calamity, not only on account of the immense value of the property destroyed, but on account of the great number of work people who are thrown out of employment at this inclement season of the year.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has addressed a letter to the congregation of the church at St. Louis, in that city, threatening to excommunicate them if they do not conform to the decisions of the Papal Nuncio, and deliver their church property into his hands.

A young woman in Puerto Principe, not yet seventeen years old, and at her first acquaintance lately gave birth to four stout and handsome boys within an hour. They were named Desiderio, Donato, Dionysio, and Demetrio.

The N. Y. Tribune thinks that if Russia conquers and annexes Constantinople it will introduce an effeminacy into the czar's government that will work its ruin.

Rev. Alanson Lawson, of New Boston, who was injured on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at the time the son of Gen. Pierce was killed, has commenced an action against the road. His injury is so severe that he is unable to preach, and he is partially blind.

A grave stone lately cut in Newark has at the top a daguerreotype of the deceased person, neatly set into the stone.

The States of Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have all rejected propositions to amend their constitutions.

Edward Stannard has been arrested at Chicago for murdering his daughter, aged twelve years, by beating, and drowning her in a tub. The mother was intoxicated.

It is announced by a Neapolitan paper that Gavazzi has been excommunicated by the Pope.

Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, and Mrs. Fowler, of New York, are canvassing the State of Wisconsin in favor of the Maine Law.

Bishop Ives' book, setting forth his reasons for transferring his allegiance from the Protestant Episcopal to the Roman Catholic Church, is to make its appearance in London this month.

The New York National Democrat takes strong ground in favor of cheap postage, and against a reduction of existing rates. Public sentiment is undoubtedly against any increase.

The Railroad war at Erie seems to be still progressing. On Friday night, the men and women of Harbor Creek, near Erie, turned out in force, and tore up the track again, which had been relaid on the previous night by the Company's laborers.

To the Teachers of Pennsylvania.

STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The First Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Lancaster, commencing Tuesday, December 27, 1853. The sessions will be continued for three or four days. The active friends of General Education throughout the State will be present; and all who feel themselves interested in the cause are respectfully and urgently requested to attend, and take part in the discussions and deliberations.

As stated in the call for a previous meeting, it is the earnest desire of the present members of the Association, that it should embrace the Professors and Teachers in all grades of Schools in the State. The great object proposed to be gained is to lead to more liberal and enlightened action upon the part of every community, in supporting schools for the proper education of the youth of the State, for the duties of citizenship: to secure such additional legislation as may be necessary: to infuse into the minds of Teachers a love for their profession and a desire to honor it by the highest attainments in the performance of their responsible trust; and to give to the cause of General Education such a place in the public mind as its high importance demands.—Humanity, patriotism—every high and noble motive leads to the fostering and building up of such an Association: and in view of this we ask of the Pulpit and the Press, the People and their Representatives, their continued and vigorous support. The cause is one; the action ought to be harmonious: the cause is universal emancipation from the thralldom of ignorance: the action must be spontaneous, cheerful and untiring.

Addresses may be expected from G. M. Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, and from Prof. Jacobus, D. D., of Pittsburgh.

Business prepared by the last meeting to come before the next meeting—

1. A memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of Normal Schools. Committee—Thos. H. Burrows, J. H. Brown, Prof. J. Thompson.

2. The Primary School—the Teacher and the Mode of Teaching. Committee—A. M. Gow, J. P. Wickensham, S. D. Ingram.

3. District School Libraries. Committee—Rev. C. Plotts, P. A. Cregar, T. R. Hahard.

4. Examination of Teachers. Committee—L. Osgood, John Gregory, M. Gantz.

5. State and County Superintendents. Committee—Elias Schneider, Geo. A. Piper, W. W. Dickson.

6. School Discipline. Committee—R. N. Avery, T. F. Thickstun. L. H. Eaton.

Arrangements have been made for a liberal deduction from the usual fare on the Railroads, in favor of persons attending the Association; the hospitable city of Lancaster will welcome the members; the Committees on the subjects above named will spare no pains to make their reports interesting and valuable, and every inducement justifies the expectation of a large, enthusiastic and profitable meeting.

WM. TRAVIS, J. P. WICKESHAM, J. M. BARNETT, S. D. INGRAM, GEO. A. PIPER, Executive Committee.

FALSE ACCUSATION.—A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of the bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one who was of the bustling order